

Special Doll Sale!

We have bought a large Importers line of Sample Dolls at greatly reduced prices, nearly one half the regular price. The line is by far the Largest and Cheapest ever brought to our city, and we expect to sell them out in the

4 DAYS SPECIAL SALE. 4

which will commence **JULY 18th**, and continuing for the balance of the week. After which time should there be any left they will go into our regular stock and will have to bring regular prices. Out of season you say? Well, yes, perhaps so. But remember we have to take them when we can get them. Such rare bargains are not to be had in season and the little girls would as soon have a nice Doll for summer play as for winter, especially so when she can get it at half the winter price. You cannot afford to miss this Great Special Sale. If you don't buy come in and look. You, perhaps, may never see such a display of Dolls again in this city. These Dolls are imported by the Jobbers to select their immense stock from and the manufacturers are careful that each one be as near perfect as possible. So you readily see that they are the very best that can be produced in Foreign Lands and have never been taken out of their original boxes, as each one comes in a separate box. Don't pass this off lightly as a small thing, but come in and get some of the bargains.

Remember, they will not be sold at these prices after the Special Sale closes on Saturday the 21st. Don't wait until the last day, you may get left. Remember the Days and Dates—

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Sprang and True.

FAST LOSING GROUND.

But Debs Continues to Talk of What Is Going to Happen.

HE MAKES MANY SPEECHES.

"Revivalists" Appointed and Sent Out to Work Up a Renewal of the Strike. Even in California Trains Are Running on Time—Dynamite on the Northern Pacific—Situation in General.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The American Railway Union officials have determined to make a desperate struggle to regain for that order the prestige it has lost in the great strike now rapidly approaching a close. The executive board of the union held a meeting yesterday, the object of which was to map out a course for the future. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to send out "revivalists" to all important sections of the west. Six agitators had been sent out Saturday and it was decided to augment this number.

"The names of those sent out Saturday will not be given out," said President Debs to a reporter, "for fear of their being arrested for inciting a strike."

It was learned elsewhere, however, that Director Kern was sent yesterday to St. Louis to rally the forces, Hogan was sent over the Northern Pacific to stir up the employees and Goodwin over the Northwestern line to use his influence with the employees and if possible induce them to go out. Other emissaries were sent out to work with employees of the many lines entering this city.

After adjournment an enthusiastic meeting was held in Ulrich's hall, Mr. Debs presiding. He made a rousing speech, reminding one of the early days of the strike.

Debs Denounces Arthur.

"The strike," said he, "is now—right now—more prosperous and more encouraging than ever before. We can and must win. The men who have gone back to work will again come back to us and victory is ours. Grand Chief Arthur of the engineers is a scab jobber and he will go down in history as a traitor to organized labor. He instructed his men to work with scabs and tells them that scabbing is honorable. He is a tool in the hands of the general managers. The strike is weaker in Chicago than elsewhere," continued Debs, "but it will grow stronger, just as in the west it is growing stronger every hour."

Fifteen meetings were held in different parts of the city during the afternoon and evening, several of which were addressed by Debs. He will today give out a statement in answer to the one made by Pullman, which he pronounces silly.

Debs Finds Supporters.

President Debs visited the stockyards and addressed a crowd of strikers, who have for the most part failed to secure their old positions. He urged them to continue the strike; which, he declared, was never nearer to a victory than now. The men agreed to stand by Debs, but at the same time expressed themselves violently against the men who have taken their places. The switchmen and engineers were especially loud in their protests against a surrender. The butchers also had bitter words, all these men having seen their jobs filled the day before with nonunion and imported men. The opinion was expressed loudly that the war was only begun.

During the day the district was plastered and covered with bills and posters advising all workmen to keep away from the stockyards today.

LIFTED THE ENGINE.

Dynamite Placed on the Track of the Northern Pacific Road.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., July 16.—An attempt was made Saturday night to wreck a Northern Pacific passenger train

here by placing dynamite on the tracks. The engine was lifted clear off the tracks and the passengers were badly shaken up, but no serious damage resulted. The explosion was heard miles away. Suspicion rests upon four men who have been hanging around for the past week, two of whom are now missing.

MOVING ON TIME.

Trains Under Military Escort Running in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—All trains are moving approximately on schedule time. The westbound overland, which has been tied up at Ogden, arrived at Sacramento with a number of passengers. An eastbound overland which left Sacramento reached Reno without interference. All local trains are running under a military escort. Flat cars are sent in advance of the engines to preclude the possibility of being derailed.

Early Recall of Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Government officials in this city who have been connected with the movements of the army during the strike are having little to do now. No action has as yet been taken toward recalling troops from Chicago, but if everything remains quiet this will be done in a very short time.

INDIANA NOTES.

The Gas City Bottle company has reorganized at Marion with a capital stock of \$40,000.

In a cutting affray at Kendallville Henry Miller received dangerous injuries at the hands of John Rogers.

Levi Putt, a well known business man of Walcottville, suicided by taking morphine. No cause known.

Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Funkhouser and several guests were prostrated at New Albany by drinking impure milk.

Charles Hubbell, near Clay City, while felling timber was crushed to death by a descending tree. He was 19 years old.

A Laporte paper thus announces a wedding: Miss Lillie Bossmer caught the biggest Bass of the season. He weighs 100 pounds.

Unknown parties placed iron bars on the track of the Pan Handle at Marion. The obstruction was discovered and removed by two glassblowers.

The police of Logansport evidently need considerable target practice. They fired 15 shots at a fleeing fugitive the other day and only hit him once.

The Citizens' State bank of Noblesville, by a decision of Judge Baker at Indianapolis, must pay its assessment on stock of the defunct Indianapolis National bank held by it.

Alexander Robinson of Richmond, 58 years old, went blind when a child of 8. Recently his sight was restored by a surgical operation. He remembered things dimly as he had seen them when a child, but he had no idea of color. Among the first sensations was a ride upon a train, the engine setting him wild with delight.

BASEBALL.

Western League.		
Pitchers.	R	E
Indianapolis, Phillips.	10	15
St. Paul, Cunningham.	3	8
St. Louis, Jones.	3	7
Minneapolis, Baker.	9	12
Toledo, Blue.	7	10
Milwaukee, Stephens.	15	20
Detroit, Gayle.	6	14
Grand Rapids, Killen.	21	22
Kansas City, Hastings.	7	17

National League.		
Pitchers.	R	E
Cleveland, Young.	9	12
Cincinnati, Parrott.	1	4
Philadelphia, Harper.	9	10
Boston, Slivets.	2	5
Louisville, Hemming.	11	14
Chicago, Griffith.	10	16
St. Louis, Breitenstein.	11	13
Pittsburgh, Killen.	6	7

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

Minnesota forest fires still doing great damage.

South Dakota prohibitionists nominated M. D. Alexander for governor.

A. J. Whitman denies the Detroit story that he admitted being a professional forger.

Officials concealing earthquake facts in Constantinople. In Stamboul alone 200 persons were killed.

Enid and Round Pond, O. T., still warring against the Rock Island railroad. More bridges burned and track destroyed.

Suit filed in California under direction of Attorney General Olney against the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky, the purpose being to separate all the lines and have them operated by their own set of officers.

Rev. Mahan's Memorial Address in Decatur, May 30, 1894.

For a quarter of a century the orators and public speakers of our land have been exploring all accessible literary mines in the search for beautiful rhetorical gems wherewith to enrich the addresses they deliver upon this patriotic day. You can hardly expect from me therefore anything new or startling. Whatever I may be able to say has doubtless been already said a thousand times, and much better than I can say it. But I desire to freshen your recollections with some great truths which need to be remembered; or point the minds of the young persons present in the direction of a self-sacrificing and lofty patriotism, I shall not have spoken in vain.

In my humble judgment nothing is gained by us in refusing to look at the great conflict which gave birth to this occasion from the standpoint of our late enemies, in so far as such a view is possible.

It should be borne in mind that two diverse and irreconcilable theories prevailed with regard to the nature of our National Union. The theory was held by a large portion of the leading and representative men of the South that our Union was a confederacy from which any state could secede at its pleasure; while a large percent of the leading men in the North held that secession was rebellion. And this difference of opinion was one that could not be settled by a majority vote in Congress, or even by a supreme court decision. The rights and powers of a National Government were studied to remain in controversy unless settled by the arbitration of war.

But some one may be asking: Why should this disputed question be settled at all? Why might not each side hold its own views, and the Nation move on in its progressive career? Such might have been the case had there been no discord within the Nation which made the state-rights theory a convenient pack-horse to carry its wares to market. The war was not inaugurated by the South for the purpose of settling this constitutional question; but their purpose, according to Vice-President Stephens, was to found a government with slavery as its chief corner-stone.

By the magic power of the state-rights theory, which was used by the leaders in the South as a whip wherewith to lash into the army the fighting material of their States. Thousands of men who were in heart opposed to secession and in favor of the Union were forced in the Confederate army, and made to do valiant service against us; because their States having exercised their sovereign right, according to this theory, and withdrawn from the Union, and conceiving as they did that their highest duty as citizens was due to the State, they felt that they would be guilty of treason if they failed to stand by the State against the Nation. Hence thousands of men fought against us, who honestly believed they would be raising it up to do so, and that a vote of them honestly looked upon the Union man of West Virginia or Tennessee as a traitor and worthy of death.

The state-rights theory was therefore a very convenient theory for the leaders to hold, and since we were the victors in the contest we can certainly well afford to concede that many of them held it honestly. But whether it did or not is certainly questionable. Every loyal man certainly has a right to doubt whether it was honestly held by one of their great generals, for on January 23, 1861, General Robert E. Lee wrote to his son as follows: "Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of our constitution never exhausted so much labor, wisdom and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It was intended for 'Perpetual Union,' so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government, not a compact, which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession, anarchy, would have been established by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and other patriots of the revolution." Cent. May, April, 1888, p. 964.

If General Lee meant what he said in this letter he certainly did not believe that a State had a right to secede at its will; and in "going with his State," in its attempted secession, he was leading its army in what his own language implies he considered rebellion.

If General Lee, and some others like him, had been animated by the lofty spirit of patriotism which inspired those two distinguished sons of Virginia, Winfield Scott and George H. Thomas, might have been held in the Union, the war would have been over in a year, and hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of property been saved.

Protest as some of them may, the war was for the perpetuation of slavery. And for the existence of slavery in our country the North had its share of responsibility as well as the South.

If slave labor had been as profitable in the North as it seemed to be in the South, who can tell but what the number of slave states would have been much larger than it was. And since nations as such have no existence in the world to come; and hence must be punished for their sins in this world. North as well as South had to share in the penalties inflicted upon us for our crimes against humanity.

There are three historic facts to which I now wish to call your attention. And these three facts enable us to place the responsibility for the war where it properly belongs.

First, Mr. Lincoln could not have been elected President in 1860, if the Southern leaders had not preferred him to Mr. Douglas; and they preferred him to Mr. Douglas because they could more conveniently use his election as a pretext for breaking up the Union.

The Democratic convention for the nomination of Presidential candidates met that year in Charleston, South Carolina. The Southern leaders were determined upon one or the other of two things. Either to compel the Northern Democracy to come up to their position and say that slavery was right within itself, and agree to a candidate acceptable to them; or to divide and break up the Democratic party, secure the election of the Republican candidate, and make that the pretext for secession.

In that celebrated convention, the principal speech upon the ultra pro slavery side was the one made by Mr. Yancy, of Alabama. Mr. Douglas said: The leadership of Charleston, in this attempt to divide and destroy the Democratic party was entrusted to appropriate hands. No man possessed the ability, or the courage, or the sincerity in his object for such a mission in a higher degree than the gifted Yancy." Cent. May, Aug. 1887, p. 531.

His ultra demands were doubtless a great surprise to the great body of the Douglas delegates, and the more astute of them saw that their cause was lost. Even if their conscience would have allowed it they knew that they could not accept of a pro slavery candidate and platform, and carry a single Northern State. So that both principle and policy were against compliance with their demands. Hence, when their demands were made, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, said: "Gentlemen of the South, you mistake us—we will not do it." Unable to compel the Northern Democracy to accept their first alternative; they forced the second, divided the convention, secured the nomination

of two sets of candidates, and thus made sure of Mr. Lincoln's election.

They would not accept of Mr. Douglas upon any platform but their own, and he had declared that he could not accept of a nomination upon their platform, so that if every Northern State had voted for, and elected Mr. Douglas, they would still have been able to find sufficient pretext for carrying out their secession program. In fact, the entire North in respect of party affiliations, Democrats, Republicans, Americans and abolitionists, almost either abjectly submit to their demands, trample their own manhood into the dust, become mere voting machines to register the will of the ultra slave-holders of the South; or else they must vote according to their own judgments and consciences, and abide the result.

The second of these historic facts is that after the election of Mr. Lincoln, he and his party were powerless to pass any law, as they would have had an adverse majority in the Senate with which to contend during his entire administration.

Not only so, but after his election, "a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, whereby a future amendment giving Congress power over slavery in the States is forbidden," received the requisite two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and would have been ratified by the States had the Southern leaders accepted and desired it. See Am. Con. 1, p. 387-8. Such eminent Republicans as Schuyler Colfax, John Sherman and William Windom voted for this resolution.

The third of these historic facts is that a majority of the white people of the entire slave-holding region were against secession; and a majority of the legal voters of five of the States that seceded were against it.

How then was it brought about? And how was that wonderful Southern unanimity secured?

I. By establishing a reign of terror whereby 10,000 Union men were shot or hung before the first gun was fired at Ft. Sumpter.

II. By precipitating the conflict, and thus sending over the South a wave of passion whereby men who under ordinary circumstances would have remained true to the Union were carried away by the secession current.

III. By the pressure of the states-rights theory.

It was not therefore the calm deliberate judgment of the great mass of the white people of the South that their States should secede and the Union be thus broken up, but they were coerced into it by the vilest and bloodiest means. Hence, not upon the people of the North nor upon the majority of the people of the South, but upon the pro slavery leaders rests the blame for the slaughter and devastation of our gigantic war. And their crime was the blackest that has stained the civilization of our century, as the following sufficiently shows:

According to Adjutant-General Drum, as reported in the papers about May and June 1865, the total number of deaths in the Union army during the year was 359,490; of which 29,408 occurred among Union prisoners. The rebel loss was doubtless less, owing to the less number of men employed and the defensive character of their warfare. But suppose their deaths numbered nearly 250,000, and we have a total of 600,000. And the sufferings of the battle field and the hospital does not by any means measure the agony these 600,000 deaths represent. Last December as I mourned over my dead boy there came to me such a revelation of what parents, North and South must have suffered during the war as it is impossible for human language to describe.

The greatest suffering may not have been upon the battlefield and in the hospital, awful as that was, but in the minds and hearts of the loved ones of those who there suffered and died. And is not all of this suffering to be charged to the mad ambition of the pro slavery leaders of 1860 and 1861?

And we owe it to the memory of the men who died upon the battlefield, in the prison pen, and in the hospital, and to their bereaved loved ones; we owe it to the surviving comrades of the great army of our country and to their loved ones; we owe it to ourselves and to our children; we owe it to the world, and to the cause of universal humanity and universal righteousness, to see to it that these facts be neither perverted nor forgotten. For if we give our consent for the teaching to go forth that our great conflict was a mere wicked quarrel in which right and wrong in about equal measure was found upon both sides, we dishonor ourselves, and stain the memory of our patriot dead.

For time and its events have demonstrated that we were right, both in our moral view of the slavery question, and in our determination to carry on the conflict of arms until the question of the right of a State to secede was forever settled by the stern arbitrament of war.

And this dread tribunal has decided that a State has no right to secede from our Union. As I heard an ex-Confederate Brigadier General say in substance: "Before the war a man could believe in and advocate secession, and not be guilty of treason." And this is a fact of momentous importance to us and to the world. We are a Nation. And to forever settle this fact, and perpetuate such a nation as we now have, was worth all the cost and sacrifice of war. For I verily believe that the greatest problems affecting the earthly history of our race are to be solved by, and in, and through our Nation. The great problems of civil and religious liberty; in other words, the rights of man as man, must here find their solution, not for us only, but for the entire race.

The signs of the times indicate, the finger of destiny points to the fact that English speaking people are to dominate the world. So that the entire race has an abiding interest in the peace and unity of the United States whether all people are aware of the fact or not. How disastrous therefore to us and to the world to have this country rent into a number of confederacies and independent states as would have been the inevitable result of the success of the first attempt at secession. One historian, in describing the battle of Nagram, says Macdonald as he leads that terrible charge against the Austrian Center, "He bears the empire on his single brave heart—he is the empire."

But soldier of freedom, it was not an empire you bore on your heart or on your bayonet point, when you marched forth to battle, but the cause of universal humanity. Not the cause of the slave only, but of the slaveholder and of the non-slaveholder, and of those writhing under every form of oppression throughout the earth. Whether therefore you receive all the pension you ought, or whether you do not, let the great fact that you have saved your nation, and in saving your nation, have advanced by many centuries perhaps the cause of universal humanity be to you a source of unfailing comfort and of joy.

In conquering the South, and thus crushing both slavery and the slaveholders rebellion, we bestowed the greatest possible boon upon the South. This affirmation accords with their own testimony. On the

17th of February, 1887, Ex-Con. Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston wrote: "For my part, it is now several years since I became convinced that it is an inestimable blessing, not only to the whole country, but especially to us of the South, that the war ended in the removal of the incubus of slavery and the consolidation of the entire nation under one flag and one government."

We could not realize this while the bitterness of defeat was still fresh in our hearts, but a quarter of a century has produced a vast change in the southern mind. * * * Yet if they were only my individual ideas, I would hardly feel justified in proclaiming them, but I will state that within the last few years I have expressed these views to hundreds of my former brother-soldiers, and that of all those, only one failed to give them the most hearty approval—and he had been a very prominent political leader, but not much of a soldier."

When Abraham Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, which was made fully effective by the surrender of the Confederate armies, he not only liberated 4,000,000 of black people, but more than twice 4,000,000 of white people. In some respects the master's were as much serfs as the slaves themselves; and many of the poor whites were certainly in a condition that might almost have excited the pity, and did excite the contempt of the Negro slaves. A great many of the poor whites of the South were simply poor white trash in the estimation of both slaveholders and slaves. And liberty was provided for these as well as for the bondmen. Thus the highest interests of the men who fought against us were in the success of our cause. Their greatest misfortune would have been their victory; their greatest blessing was their defeat.

In our views of the slavery question we were morally right. Slavery was inhuman and barbarous. While I doubt not the evil were many kind hearted and humane slaveholders, who deplored its great evils, yet the system itself was fiendish.

Had not our cause been just, we could not have triumphed. Gen. Beauregard, in his article in the Century Magazine, Nov. 1884, wrote: "No people ever warred for independence with more relative advantages than the confederates; and if, as a military question, they must have failed, then no country must aim at freedom by means of war. * * * The South, with its great material resources, its defensive means of mountains, waterways, railroads and telegraph, with the immense advantage of the interior lines of war, would be open to discredit as a people if its failure could not be explained otherwise than by mere material contrast. * * * The moral and material forces actually engaged in the war made our success a moral certainty but for the timid policy which—ignoring strategy as a science, etc."

But if Napoleon had ruled in Richmond instead of Jeff Davis, and Julius Caesar and Hannibal had commanded the rebel armies instead of Lee and Johnston, they would have been overthrown, for they were both morally and politically wrong, and Jehovah was against them.

These statements of Gen. Beauregard must certainly serve to show the skill of our generals, and the bravery of our soldiers. Lee and Johnston were able commanders, and the men who fought under them as brave as Napoleon's old guard. Yet with all the advantages enumerated by Gen. Beauregard upon their side we conquered them. Surely then our Generals were not all mere carpet soldiers, nor our privates mere camp followers and coffee coolers.

There is another fact which should receive far more consideration than is commonly bestowed upon it, and because of the important lesson it teaches. When the war closed not a dollar remained of all the wealth accumulated by slave labor. The nation was not one dollar richer for all his unrequited toil. And for every drop of blood that had been drawn from the veins of the slave by the lash of the task-master, a drop had been drawn from white veins by ball and bayonet.

The lesson taught is that nothing is gained in the end by fraud, oppression and robbery. The Almighty has so fixed things in this universe that it pays to do right. If, in the various relations we sustain to each other in life, social, commercial and political, we are animated by no higher principle, policy itself should induce us to practice righteousness. If it is wrong to license saloons, this country will not be one dollar richer for all of its license fees.

I am told that 25,000 veterans answered to the last roll call during the past year. The hosts of Grant and Sherman will soon all receive their final muster out. Some day as the sun runs his course in the heavens, gliding the mountain tops with his golden light, shining over every plain, and peering into every valley, his rays will fall upon one sole survivor of those mighty hosts. What more you do therefore for the betterment of your country must be done quickly.

Let me urge upon you that you allow not the hour of your final muster out to come without having done all in your power to make this nation a better nation than it would have been without your example as a veteran soldier. As you saved it from being torn in fragments by the madness of secession; so now save it from sinking into the mire of social and political debauchery. You battled in the most holy of wars. Next to the Christian religion yours was the most righteous cause of the century. Both civil and religious liberty were involved in the great conflict. What the civil condition of the world would have been had you been defeated, no man can tell. But the march of the nations toward civil and religious liberty would have been retarded many decades, if not many centuries. It is easy however to imagine what the condition of this country would be to-day had secession been successful. In all probability we would have a number of on dracules, with custom houses, standing armies, and a constant war cloud hanging over us; while European rulers would be seeking continually to ferment discord among us for the furtherance of their own selfish purposes. Our taxes, import duties, etc., would thus be far in excess of what they

are now. It would be better and cheaper by far to put every honorably discharged soldier upon the pension rolls than to have suffered a fate like this.

Give all honor therefore fellow citizens to the men who fought and won. Contemplate what they have saved you from, and if you have grumbled over the pension paid to any true soldier, get down on your knees and repent at once, and do not dare to die with such a sin upon your soul.

Comrade, no man ought to be more interested in the welfare of this nation than you, and because of what you have suffered for it. Jesus Christ is in no part so interested in our salvation, because of the great sacrifice he made for us. The mother's great interest in her child is in part because what she has suffered for it. And have not toils and struggles of your army life given you a deeper and more abiding interest in the happiness and prosperity of this entire nation than otherwise could have been?

And you have a just reason to be proud of the history you have made, and proud of the fact that when the conflict was over not another drop of blood was shed, not a single one of the men who fought against you was put to death, or even banished. It was peace for which you fought, and when you conquered it, all you asked of those who had fought against you was that they obey the laws of the land, and join with you in making this the greatest, the happiest, and the most righteous loving and righteous doing nation in the world. This is a noble record, worthy of the lands of Washington, Lincoln and Grant.

It behooves you therefore to conduct yourselves worthy of the noble history you have made. Guard sacredly the honor of your sacrifices have merited, that no stain come upon it.

PETTY LAWLESSNESS.

Railroads in Terre Haute Subject to Many Annoyances.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 16.—Petty lawlessness was rampant in this city Saturday night. Strikers or their sympathizers cut off a Pullman coach in the Evansville and Terre Haute yards, but ran when they had detached the car. Four men, one of whom is known to be a striker, assaulted the night operator at the Evansville and Terre Haute yard's office about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The operator drew his pistol as he was about to be struck by a cane and the would-be assailants ran. Trainmen on the Big Four were stoned and the west-bound freight was run through an open switch. The Vandalia brought in 30 switchmen Saturday and they were put to work yesterday. Another attempt was made to wreck the Chicago and Nashville express in the yards yesterday morning, but the switch was inspected before the train arrived and an accident avoided.

Trouble Among Iron Workers.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—Another strike is imminent in Pittsburgh and vicinity, but it will have no connection with the Debs movement. If predictions from reliable sources prove true the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers will attempt on or about Aug. 1 to shut down all the mills here where puddlers are working for less than \$3.75.

Disheartened Pullman Striker.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Thomas W. Heathscott, one of the leaders of the Pullman strike committee, admits that the strike, so far as Pullman employees are concerned, is practically over. According to his views the men have been literally starved out. He is much disheartened.

It Is a Lodge Secret.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 17.—There is a suspicion that Congressman Breckinridge was expelled from the Masonic lodge last night, but all members refused to talk about the case.

SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING.

One Man Killed and Eighteen Rendered Insensible For a Time.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—In the midst of a very severe rain and thunderstorm yesterday lightning struck the steamboat Mexico, which is laid up for repairs in the marine dry dock at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. There were 19 men at work on the boat at the time, all of whom were knocked insensible. When the rescuing party went on board they found Peter Thompson dead and the other men lying around him insensible and apparently dead. They recovered, however, after some time.

Lightning's Queer Caper.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 17.—Yesterday lightning struck the residence of John Roberts, a Cripple Creek miner. Coming down the stovepipe from the stove the current passed to Mrs. Roberts, down whose right side and limb it passed to the knee, where it jumped to the left limb, shattering to shreds the great toe, where it left it, then passed to a tin bucket on a table, which it filled with holes, partially melting it. Mrs. Roberts was found unconscious an hour later and may die.

Corn Crop Needing Rain.

VANDALIA, Ills., July 17.—The drought in this section is beginning to look serious. In the southwestern part of the county the corn is burnt up and will scarcely make fodder. Throughout the county rain is needed badly and farmers are beginning to feel discouraged over the outlook. The prospects for a good corn crop up to two weeks ago were promising, but now unless rain comes soon it will be cut short.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

St. Petersburg reports 218 new cases of cholera and 69 deaths.

A number of Christians reported killed in a fresh outbreak in Corea.

New York labor meeting quarreled about who is responsible for the strike failure. Employees of Thompson-Houston works in Lynn, Mass., will strike against a wage reduction.

Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune declares for arbitration and a contract system between railroads and employees.

Giovanni Perna fired his revolver during a row at a picnic dance near Hazelton, B. C., wounding 10 persons. He was nearly kicked to death.

Canary & Lederer have secured an injunction which will prevent Lillias Russell from singing and dancing in London, whether she sails Wednesday.